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THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, JUNE 5, to Saturday, JUNE 12, 1736.

The following is Part of one of Cato's *Letters, the Publication of which, I hope, will not be diſagreeable to the Reader.*

Vireſcet Vulnere Virtus.

Numb XVI.

WIthout Freedom of Thought there can be no ſuch Thing as Wiſdom; and no ſuch Thing as publick Liberty, without Freedom of Speech, which is the Right of every Man, as far as by it he does not hurt or controul the Right of another: And this is the only Check it ought to ſuffer and the only Bounds it ought to know.

This ſacred Priviledge is ſo eſſential to free Governments, that the Security of Property and the Freedom of Speech always go together; and in thoſe wretched Countries where a Man cannot call his Tongue his own, he can ſcarce call any Thing elſe his own. Whoever would overthrow the Liberty of a Nation muſt begin by ſubduing the Freeneſs of Speech; a Thing terrible to publick Traytors.

This Secret was ſo well known to the Court of King *Charles* the 1ſt, that His wicked Miniſters procured a Proclamation to forbid the People to talk of Parliaments which thoſe Traytors had laid aſide.

To aſſert the undoubted Right of the Subject, and defend his Majeſty's legal Prerogative, was called Diſaffection, and puniſhed as Sedition.

That Men ought to ſpeak well of their Governors, is true, while their Governors deſerve to be well ſpoken of: but to do publick Miſchief without Hearing of it, is only the Prerogative and Felicity of Tyranny: A free People will be ſhewing that they are ſo, by their Freedom of Speech

The Adminiſtration of Government, is nothing elſe but the Attendance of the Truſtees of the People upon the Intereſt, and Affairs of the People. And it is the Part and Buſineſs of the People, for whoſe Sake alone all publick Matters are or ought to be tranſacted, to ſee whether they be well or ill tranſacted; ſo it is the Intereſt, and ought to be the Ambition of all honeſt Magiſtrates, to have their Deeds openly examined and publickly ſcanned. Only the wicked Governours of Men dread what is ſaid againſt them *Audivit* Tiberius *probra, quibus lacerabitur, atque perculſus eſt* The publick Cenſure was true, elſe he had not felt it bitter.

Freedom of Speech is ever the Symptom as well as the Effect of good Government. In old *Rome* all was left to the Judgment and Pleaſure of the People who examined the publick Proceedings with ſuch Diſcretion, and cenſured thoſe who adminiſtred them with ſuch Equity and Mildneſs, that they never ſuffered unjuſtly. Indeed whenever the Commons proceed to Violence, the great ones had been the Agreſſors.

Guilt only dreads Liberty of Speech which drags it out of its Lurking Holes, and expoſes its Deformity and Horror to Day Light. *Horatius, Valerius,* and *Cincinnatus,* and other virtuous and undeſigning Magiſtrates of the *Roman* Commonwealth, had nothing to fear from Liberty of Speech; their virtuous Adminiſtration, the more it was examined the more it brightned and gained by the Enquiry: When *Valerius* in particular was accuſed upon ſome ſlight Grounds of affecting the Diadem, he that was the firſt Miniſter of *Rome*, does not accuſe the People for examining his Conduct, but approved his Innocence in a Speech to them; and gave ſuch ſatisfaction to them, and gained ſuch Poularity to himſelf, that they gave him a new Name. *Inde Cognomen factum* Publicolæ *eſt.*

But Things afterwards took another Turn; *Rome* with the Loſs of its Liberty loſt the Freedom of Speech, then Mens words firſt began to be feared and watched, and then firſt began the poiſonous Race of Informers, baniſhed indeed under the righteous Adminiſtration of *Tiberius, Nerva, Trajan, Aurelius, &c.* but encouraged and encreaſed under the vile Miniſtry of *Sejanus, Tigelinus, Palus,* and *Chander.* The beſt Princes have ever incouraged and promoted Freedom of Speech, they know that upright Meaſures would defend themſelves, and that all upright Men would defend them. *Tacitus* ſpeaking of the Reign o good Princes, ſays with Extaſy; *A bleſſed Time, when you might think what you would, and ſpeak what you thought!*

The great *Marcellus,* that won more Battles than any *Roman* Captain of his Age, being accuſed by the *Syracuſians,* while he was now a fourth time Conſul, of having done them Indignities and hoſtile Wrongs, contrary to the League, roſe from his Seat in the Senate, as ſoon as the Charge againſt him was opened, and paſſing (as a private Man) into the Place where the Accuſed were wont to make their Defence, gave free Liberty to the *Syracuſians* to impeach him; which when done, he and they went out of the Court together, to expect the Iſſue of the Cauſe: Nor did he expreſs the leaſt ill Will or Retentment towards thoſe his Accuſers; but being acquitted, received their City into his Protection. Had he been guilty, he would neither have ſhewn ſuch Temper or Courage.

I doubt not but old *Spencer* and his Son who were the chief Miniſters and Betrayers of *Edward* the Second would have been glad to have ſtopt the Mouths of all the honeſt men in *England.* They dreaded to be called Traytors becauſe they were Traytors. And I dare ſay Queen *Elizabeths Walſingham,* who deſerved no Reproaches, feared none. Miſrepreſentation of publick Meaſures is eaſily overthrown by repreſenting publick Meaſures truly; when they are honeſt they ought to be publickly known, that they may be publickly commended; but if they are Knaviſh or Pernicious they ought to be publickly expoſed in order to be publickly deteſted.

That King *James* was a Papiſt and a Tyrant, was only ſo far hurtful to him, as it was true of him; and if the Earl of Stafford had not deſerved to be Impeached he need not have feared a Bill of Attainder

If our Directors or their Confederates are not ſuch Knaves as the World think them, let them prove to all the World, that the World thinks wrong, and that they are

guilty

guilty of none of those Villanies which all the World lays to their Charge: Others too, who would be thought to have no Part of their Guilt, muſt, before they are thought innocent, ſhew that they did all that was in their Power to prevent that Guilt, and to check their Proceedings.

Freedom of Speech is the great Bulwark of Liberty; they proſper and die together: And it is the Terror of Traytors and Oppreſſors and a Barrier againſt them, it produces excellent Writers, and encourages Men of fine Genius.

Tacitus tells us that the *Roman* Commonwealth bred great and numerous Authors who writ with equal Boldneſs and Eloquence: But when it was enſlaved, thoſe great Wits were no more. Tyranny had uſurped the Place of Equality, which is the Soul of Liberty, and deſtroyed publick Courage. The Minds of Men terrified by unjuſt Power degenerated into all the Vileneſs and Methods of Servitude Abject Sycophancy and blind Submiſſion grew the only Means of Preferment, and indeed of Safety; Men durſt not open their Mouths, but to flatter.

Pliny the younger obſerves, that this Dread of Tyranny had ſuch Effect, that *the Senate, the great Roman Senate*, became at laſt ſtupid and dumb, thence ſays he, our Spirits and Genius are ſtupified, broken, and ſunk forever.

All Miniſters therefore who were Oppreſſors, or intended to be Oppreſſors, have been loud in their Complaints againſt Freedom of Speech, and the Licenſe of the Preſs; and always reſtrained or endeavour'd to reſtrain both; in conſequence of this, they have browbeaten Writers, and puniſhed them violently, and againſt Law, and burnt their Works; by all which they ſhewed how much Truth alarmed them, and how much they were at Enmity with Truth.

There is a famous Inſtance of this in *Tacitus*. He tells us that *Cremutius Cordus* having in his Annals praiſed *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, gave Offence to *SEJANUS*, firſt Miniſter, and ſome interior Sycophants in the Court of *Tiberius*, who conſcious of their own Characters, took the Praiſe beſtowed on every worthy *Roman*, to be ſo many Reproaches pointed at themſelves: They therefore complain of the Book to the SENATE, which being now only the Machine of Tyranny, condemned it to be burnt. But this did not prevent its ſpreading, being cenſured it was the more ſought after From hence, ſays *Tacitus*, we may wonder at the Stupidity of thoſe Statesmen who hope to extinguiſh, by the Terror of their Power, the Memory of their Actions; for quite otherwiſe, the Puniſhment of good Writers gains Credit to their Writings The Latin is inimitable; *Nam contra punitis ingeniis gliſcit.* Nor did ever any Government, who practiſed impolitic Severity, get any Thing by it, but Infamy to themſelves and Renown to thoſe who ſuffered under it.

Freedom of Speech therefore being of ſuch infinite Importance to the Preſervation of Liberty, every one who loves Liberty ought to encourage Freedom of Speech. The Defence of Liberty is a noble a heavenly Office, which can only be performed where Liberty is

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, March 3. The Act of King Staniſlaus's Abdication is handed about here, but we hear that it was ſent back, in order to alter ſome Expreſſions The following is the Tranſlation thereof:

IF Proofs were wanting of the Inſtability of human Affairs, we need not a more glaring Inſtance of the ſame than what happened to us when we were firſt raiſed to the Throne of Poland; we ſaw ourſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of quitting it, through the Chance of War, though our Election was founded upon Juſtice, and the Laws of the Kingdom: The Firmneſs and Conſtancy which we ſhewed on this Occaſion was glorioufly rewarded: It pleaſed Divine Providence to grant us the Fulneſs of our Wiſhes, by binding us to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty by the ſtrongeſt Ties. After this extraordinary Happineſs, our ſole Deſire was to ſpend the reſt of our Days in an unalterable Tranquillity, and a perpetual Acknowledgment towards the Author of all Favours. But the free Votes of the Poliſh Nation having called us a ſecond Time to our native Country, to fill the vacant Throne of that Kingdom, we did not think fit to refuſe ſuch an Offer, though we were not dazzled with the Luſtre of Regal Authority, being ſenſible that the Throne has no real Brightneſs but what it borrows from the Virtues of the Prince who renders himſelf worthy of it. Nothing but the ardent Wiſhes, and the repeated Intreaties of our noble Nation, could determine us to aſſume the Reins of the Government. Our only view in conſenting thereto, was to contribute to the Happineſs of our worthy Countrymen, who ſhewed ſo ſtrong an Attachment to our Perſon: We propoſed to ſupport, by our Authority, the Laws of the Kingdom, the Principal of which is, that Poland ſhall be governed by a Prince born and bred in the Boſom of the Country. Theſe Motives appeared ſtill ſtronger, as they were backed and eſpouſed by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: That great Monarch ſpared neither his Power nor his Care to favour our free Election; he even propoſed to contribute in a particular Manner to the Happineſs of our Reign. We ſhall not repeat here the Number of great Efforts which we made and thoſe Dangers to which we expoſed ourſelves, to compaſs our Enterprizes: Thoſe Efforts and thoſe Dangers were the pure Effects of our Love for our dear Country: Had Matters ſucceeded according to our Wiſhes, it would have been for us a perpetual Cauſe of Joy and Satisfaction; but unhappily we were croſſed in our Views, by the Envy and Jealouſy of ſome particular Perſons; Diſſentions followed that ſweet Union, without which no Happineſs is to be expected in a State. In vain have we endeavoured to ſurmount ſo many Obſtacles, which diſturbed the Happineſs of our Reign: All our Cares and Deſires were not capable of reſcuing our Country from the Evils with which it was peſtered, and which were no ways likely to end very ſoon. In this ſorrowful Conjuncture we conſulted nothing but our tender Affection for the Poliſh Nation: We found ourſelves ſincerely diſpoſed to ſacrifice our own Intereſt for its Tranquility: The Splendor of the Crown, and the Prerogatives annexed thereto, did not come ſo near our Heart, as the Deſire of giving Peace to our dear Country.

The main Point was to have the Lawfulneſs of our Election acknowledged, and this was the true Motive of the War undertaken by the moſt Chriſtian King. We ourſelves judged this Formality to be abſolutely neceſſary, ſince the Privileges and Rights of Poland conſiſt chiefly in the Free Election of her Kings; and ſince we were bound by a ſolemn Oath, to maintain inviolably the Liberties and Prerogatives of the Kingdom, we never could be prevailed upon to part with our dear Countrymen, if we had not ſeen that the Preſervation of the ſaid Rights and Privileges was ſtipulated in the Preliminaries.

And ſince we cannot have the Pleaſure of living amongſt our Brethren, our only Satisfaction is, that all Europe commends and praiſes us for procuring, as far as we are able, the Peace and Tranquility of that noble Nation, and for having aſſiſted in the Accompliſhment of the Deſigns of the moſt Chriſtian King, which always tended to procure himſelf proper Satisfaction; and after having pacified Poland, to provide effectually for the Intereſt of that Nation, as alſo for our own.

Being therefore fully perſuaded that the moſt Chriſtian King, thro' an Effect of his tender Affection for us, and for our noble and free Country, has made all the Proviſion for us we could deſire; we have reſolved, out of our own Accord, both for ourſelves and the Poliſh Lords, to abſolve them from the Oath of Fidelity they have freely taken to us; and by theſe Preſents we diſcharge them from all their Obligations on that Head: We moreover renounce the Sovereign Authority which we had over them, by Virtue of our free and lawful Election; and we are confident that the Poliſh Nation will never forget the important Sacrifice which we hereby generouſly make for the Love of her and for the Sake of the publick Tranquility. and to ſtifle the little Sparks of Hatred and Enmity, which may ſtill ſubſiſt between them, ſo that Peace and Concord may for the future reign without Interruption in our dear Country.

The Moment of our Separation draws near, tho' nothing will eſtrange our Heart & Affections from our noble Country; and we ſhall with the utmoſt Readineſs lay hold of all Opportunities to ſhew our Royal Benevolence to all in general, and to every one in particular.

Given at Koningsberg, Jan. 28, 1736. In the Third Year of our Reign.

LONDON, *March* 13.

The Court has received Advice, that on the 24th of laſt Month Don Patinho, Prime Miniſter to the King of Spain declared to his Excellency Mr. Keene, the Britiſh Miniſter at Madrid, that his Catholick Majeſty having determined

ned, in regard to the Inſtances of the Maritime Powers, to accept the Preliminaries ſigned at Vienna, had accordingly ſent Orders to his Generals in Italy, to evacuate all the Places yielded to the Emperor.

His Excellency Mr. Keene, together with the Ambaſſadors of France and Holland, hold every Day Conferences with the Spaniſh Miniſter, to ſettle the Terms in which his Catholick Majeſty's Act of Acceſſion is to be drawn up.

Theſe Letters mention likewiſe, that a publick Anatomical Diſputation having been propoſed in the Academy at Bologna, on the Subject of Oſteology, Signiora de Buſly, a Lady of 22 Years of Age, and who was admitted about two Years ago to the Degree of Doctreſs in that Univerſity, mounted the Roſtrum, and diſputed with all the moſt famous Profeſſors of the Univerſity. Several of the Imperial and French Generals were preſent, and could not refrain the higheſt Applauſes on ſo uncommon an Occaſion.

Four of his Majeſty's Yachts, and a Convoy of Four Men of War, are ordered to be got in Readineſs, victualled, &c. in order to ſail at an Hour's Warning, for Oſtend, under the Command of Philip Cavendiſh, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Red, in order to receive her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Saxe-Gotha and her Retinue on board, and to convoy her to England.

'Tis ſaid that the Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts will not take place.

On Wedneſday laſt there was a numerous Meeting of the Weſt-India Mercnants at the Three Tuns and Rummer-Tavern in Gracechurch-Street, when it was agreed to preſent a Petition to Parliament, to pray, that in caſe the Bill Reſtraining the Sale of ſpirituous Liquors be paſs'd into a Law, there may be ſome Bounty granted them with regard to their Molaſſes.

We learn from Leghorn, that the Duke de Montemar is making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for evacuating Tuſcany, as ſoon as poſſible, according to the Preliminary Articles ſigned at Vienna. The Spaniſh Men of War are hourly expected to take in the Infantry, excepting only 7000 Men, which are to be left in the Frontier Towns given up to Don Carlos. The General has ſent to Genoa, to provide Forrage for the Cavalry, who are to march thro' France into Spain.

A great Tumult being obſerved laſt Monday at the Door of a certain Gin Shop, ſome Gentlemen had the Curioſity to go and enquire upon what Occaſion ſuch a Number of People were got together, and found that a Man had fallen from his Horſe Stone dead there, juſt as he had drank his eighteenth Dram.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Charleſtown,

Entred inwards

Ship Albany, Sam. White from Boſton.
Sloop Exeter, Robert Rivers from Rhode-Iſland.
—— Gypſee, John Smith from Providence.

Entred out. None.

Clear'd for Departure.

Ship Dragon, John Patterſon to Briſtol.
—— Manwaring, John Chubbard to Liverpool.
—— Hunter Galley, John Gerald to London.
Brigt. Endeavour, John Dickie to ditto.
——, Edw. & Eliz: Sam Parſons to Providence.

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1735.

Rice 43341 Barrels, & 1417 Baggs Pitch 6292, Tarr 695, Turpentine 2348. Whereof 10076 Barrels and 1071 Bags of Rice to the Southward of *Cape-Finiſterre.*

PRICES of the following GOODS

Rice —— 45 *s* to 46 *s* 3 *d.*	Middl. ditto 5 l.
Pitch per Bar. 30 *s*	White —— 6 l. 10 to 7 l.
Tar per Bar 20 *s.*	Milk, —— 12 l.
Turpentine 12 *s.* 6 *d.*	Butter, 2 s. 6 d.
Indian Corn per B. 13 s. 9 d.	Hams, 2 s. 6 d.
Flower —— 4 l.	Cheeſe, 2 s.
Brown Bread 4 l.	Strong Beer, 8 l. 10.
Ship Bread —— 4 l. 5 s.	Barbadoes Rum, 12 s. 6 d

All Perſons indebted to *Jonath: Scott* and *Thomas Hodgſon* Merchants ſince the 17th Day of *March* 1735 6, are hereby order'd not to pay any of their ſaid Debts to any Perſon whatſoever, ſaving the aboveſaid *Tho: Hodgſon* until the ſaid Mr *Jonath: Scott* returns.

Thomas Chillington Hodgſon.

Juſt imported and to be ſold by *John* and *Edmund Atkin* a Cargo of fine Indian Corn.

Imported in Capt. *Eaker* from *London*, ſuſtian dimety, camblet, and ſeveral other kinds of ready made ſummers cloaths, matreſſes, twilts, & counterpains, couches and chairs, Painters colours and oyl, window glaſs, ſhoe thread & ſpinnal, moſt kinds of linnens, ſilks and china ware, corn mills, rice hooks, hows and other kind of iron ware, grindſtones, ſaddles for men and women, cloakbaggs & many other kinds of uſeful goods, to be ſold for ready money or Credit till next Crop.

And whereas many who were indebted to me before laſt January, have not yet paid or ſettled their Accounts, either by caſh, bond or otherways, which is in every Mans power to do, all ſuch as don't ſettle their Accounts to due to me ſome time in this Month, may depend they will be ſued for the ſame the 1ſt Week in *July*, having now had *ſix Months* notice in the moſt publick manner from

James Crokatt.

Run away *an* Angola *Negro Wench named* Flora, *ſhe had on only a blue negro cloth petticoat Whoever takes her up and gives notice, or brings her to the Printer, ſhall have* 40 *s reward paid by him*

Whereas the Articles of Co-partnerſhip between the Hon *John Fenwicke* Eſq; and Company, will ſoon expire, and the ſaid Company deſire that all Perſons indebted to them ſhould have timely Notice to provide and diſcharge their reſpective Bonds, at or before the determination of the ſaid Co-partnerſhip: They have therefore thought fit to publiſh this Advertiſement thereof: That all Perſons concerned may prepare, and pay off their Principal and Intereſt Money, in *March* next, at furtheſt.

June 10th 1736. THOMAS LAMBOLL.

To be Sold a convenient Dwelling-houſe where Mr *Wm. Williamſon* now lives over againſt Mr. *Jeans* Glazier and 700 Acres of Land at *Salkatchie* butting and bounding on Mr. *David Hext*. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame or either of them may treat with *Tice Weaver* Carpenter in *Charles Town*.

Brought to Goal in Charleſtown,

May 28. A tall Negro Man having on only an Arie-cloth.

June 5. *Sancho*, a Negro Boy has on a white Negro Cloth Jacket and breeches, he ſays he belongs to Mr. *Taylor*

Notice is hereby given that at *Childsbury* Ferry, at the Houſe where Mr *Atkinſon* the Taylor liv'd Gentlemen may be ſupplyed with all ſorts of Taylor's work at reaſonable rates by ANDREW LAURENS.

To be Sold

A *Plantation containing* 200 *Acres of Land on* Gooſe-creek, *about* 12 *Miles from* Charles Town, *lying between the plantation of Landgrave* Smith *and the deceas'd Mr.* Splat. *On this plantation is built a very handſome large dwelling houſe,* 50 *feet by* 25, *neatly and compleatly finiſhed, with brick cellars ſeven feet and an half high, divided into three rooms by brick partitions; in two of the rooms are five places, and they are fit for dwelling rooms in the ſummer: On the firſt ſtory are three large rooms with five places,* 12 *feet high, with raiſed cornishes and two handſome beaufets made after the neweſt faſhion; there are three large upper rooms* 10 *feet high, and one fire place and ſeveral convenient cloſets: A cupola* 9 *feet ſquare, neatly wrought, and commands the proſpect of* Gooſe creek *and the low lands for ſeveral miles round. About* 20 *yards from the dwelling houſe is a kitchen* 22 *feet by* 16, *and* 8 *feet high, neatly boarded and painted, with a good brick chimney, oven and other conveniencies: Oppoſite to the kitchen, and about* 20 *yards from the dwelling-houſe, is a ſtable and chaiſe-houſe of like form and dimenſions with the kitchen. A houſe* 20 *by* 12, *with two rooms plaiſter'd and a brick chimney fit for an overſeer: A corn houſe with rice mills and mortars: Negro houſes capable of lodging* 40 *negroes: A neceſſary-houſe neatly built, and above it a dove-houſe with neſts for* 50 *pair of pigeons: An artificial fiſh-pond, always ſupplied by freſh water ſprings, and well ſtored with ſeveral ſorts of fiſh: An orchard well planted with peach, apple, cherry, fig, pomegranate and plumb trees; a vineyard of about two years growth, planted with* 1300 *vines; a nurſery of* 5 *or* 600 *mulberry trees about two years old, fit to plant out: About* 60 *acres of clear'd land, extraordinary good paſture, and the whole tract fit for paſturage rice or corn. Whoever has a mind to purchaſe, may treat with Mr.* Whitaker *in* Charleſtown, *and on payment of* 1000 *l. currency on the firſt of* January *next, for the remainder of the purchaſe money, may have any reaſonable credit, paying intereſt to*

Daniel Weſtmyſen.